[THURSDAY, JANUARY 14, 1768.] THE [NUMB. 1306.]

NEW-YORK OR, GENERAL JOURNAL; THE ADVERTISER.

Containing the freſheſt ADVICES, *both* FOREIGN *and* DOMESTICK.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY JOHN HOLT, NEAR THE EXCHANGE.

ASSIZE of BREAD, publiſhed Auguſt 13, 1767.
Flour at 20/6 per Ct.

A White Loaf of the fineſt Flour, to weigh 1 lb. 9 oz. for 4 Coppers.——Ditto, of Dit. to weigh 12 oz. for 2 Coppers.

HIGH-WATER at NEW-YORK, and SUN'S RISING and SETTING, till Thurſday next.

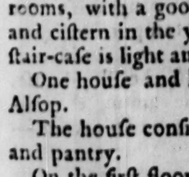
	D's Age.	High-Water.	riſes H M.	ſets H.
THURSDAY	25	7	after 7 16 before	5
FRIDAY	26	7	7 16	5
SATURDAY	27	8	7 15	5
SUNDAY	28	8	7 14	5
MONDAY	29	9	7 14	5
TUESDAY	●	9	7 13	5
WEDNESDAY	1	10	7 12	5

New ● Tuesday next, 1 aſt. A great eclipſe of the ſun.

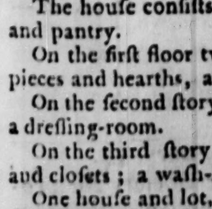
Days 9 h. 28 m. long, the 14th.

PRICE-CURRENT, in NEW-YORK.

Wheat per Buſhel	6s. 6d.	Beef per Barrel	48s. od.
Flour——	20s. od.	Pork	68s. od.
Brown Bread	18s. od.	Salt	3s. od.
Weſt-India Rum	3s. 9d.	Bohea Tea	4s. 9d.
New-England ditto	2s. 6d.	Chocol. per doz.	£.1 2s. od.
Muſcovado Sugar	5os.	Bees Wax	1s. 7d.
Single refin'd ditto	1s. od.	Nut Wood ☞	36s. od.
Molaſſes	1s. 1od.	Oak ditto ☞	22s. od



TO BE SOLD,
The New BRIGANTINE
THREE SISTERS,
Now lying at Byvanck's Wharf, burthen 110 Tons.—Inquire of
SAMUEL VERPLANK.
New-York, 23d December, 1767. 3—



For LARNE and BELFAST,
The BRIG LYDIA,
THOMAS WALLACE, MASTER;
HAVING Part of her Cargo engaged; will ſail with all Expedition: For Freight or Paſſage, apply to SAMUEL LOUDON, or the Maſter on board, at Crommeline's Wharf.
New-York, December 13, 1767. 3—

This Day the 14th January,

Begins the Sale of all the real and perſonal Eſtate of the late Mr. Joſeph Haynes, (which will continue from Day to Day, until the whole is diſpoſed of) conſiſting of;

ONE houſe and lot of ground, now in the tenure of Dr. Farquhar.

The houſe conſiſts of one large cellar, a cellar kitchen, fitted with dreſſers, drawers, ſhelves, an oven, two pantries, and cloſet:—On the firſt floor, two large parlours, with marble chimney pieces and hearth, wainſcoted dado high.

On the ſecond ſtory two genteel rooms, with marble chimney pieces and hearths, one bed chamber and dreſſing-room.

On the third ſtory, two rooms with fire-places, three bed rooms, with a good garret over the whole; A waſh-houſe and ciſtern in the yard.—the paſſage from the ſtreet and the ſtair-caſe is light and large, wainſcoted dado high.

One houſe and lot of ground in poſſeſſion of Mr. John Alſop.

The houſe conſiſts of one large cellar, one cellar kitchen and pantry.

On the firſt floor two genteel rooms, with marble chimney pieces and hearths, and neatly paper'd.

On the ſecond ſtory two neat rooms, with fire-places, and a dreſſing-room.

On the third ſtory two convenient rooms, with fire-places and cloſets; a waſh-houſe, and ciſtern in the yard.

One houſe and lot, adjoining the above, in the tenure of Mr. Abraham Florentine.

The houſe conſiſts of a large cellar, four good rooms, with two fire-places, and a garret over the whole.

Two houſes in the ſtreet leading to the new Dutch-church, in the tenure of Capt. Tudor, and Edward Smith, two ſtories high each, eight fire-places, three parlours, convenient bed-chambers, cloſets, and excellent cellar-kitchens, good large yards, ciſterns, gang-ways, &c.

Three houſes the back of the Dutch church-ſtreet, each three ſtories high, two rooms on a floor, ſix fire-places, a large yard and kitchen back of the houſe.

Alſo elegant mahogany chairs, tables, eſcrutores; ſconce and dreſſing glaſſes, beds and bedding, table linen; a great variety of curious china; a large tureen and diſh, a bread baſket, tea-kettle and lamp, coffee-pot, waiters, candleſticks, &c. &c. of the neweſt faſhioned plate, with ſeveral other articles.——New-York, January 7, 1768.

New-York, December 31, 1767.

HUghes's *Night-School, commences on Monday Evening next, where the moſt conſtant Attendance will be given to all thoſe who are deſirous of being inſtructed, and it is hoped that no others will offer; as he is determined to preſerve the ſame Order that is obſerved in the Day-School, and muſt, however reluctantly, diſmiſs thoſe who refuſe a Conformity.* 4 7

WANTS A PLACE,

A Woman that underſtands all Kinds of Houſe Work, and would undertake the Buſineſs of a Houſe Maid, Nurſe Maid, or any other Family-Buſineſs, and can be well recommended: Inquire of the Printer at the Exchange. 5 8

Benjamin & Amos Underhill,

On Brewer's Wharf, near Beekman's-Slip, have for Sale,

CORDAGE of all ſizes, pitch, tar, turpentine, and many other articles of ſhip-chandlery; rum, wines, brandy, Geneva, by wholeſale and retale:—— Alſo, pork, beef, butter, flour, brown bread, &c. &c. 5—

THIS is to give Public Notice, to all thoſe that have any Demands upon the Eſtate of Thomas Thorne, Black-ſmith, deceas'd, (late of the Manor of Cortlandt) to bring in their Accounts on or before the firſt Day of May next enſuing, unto William Oakly and Benjamin Field, Executors to ſaid Eſtate:—And all thoſe that are indebted, are deſired to make ſpeedy Payment, or expect Trouble, without further Notice. 4 7

To the PRINTER,

SIR, *New-York, January* 12, 1768.

Let me beg of you to inſert the incloſed in your next paper, you will thereby oblige many of your conſtant readers, and particularly your very humble ſervant, PHILANTHROPOS.

I hate the man who builds his name,
On ruins of anothers fame.
Thus prudes, by characters o'erthrown,
Imagine that they raiſe their own:
Thus *Scribblers*, covetous of praiſe,
Think *ſlander* can tranſplant the bays.
GAY.

IT is undoubtedly the duty of moral writers and eſſayiſts, while they condemn the vices, or ridicule the follies of mankind; carefully to avoid throwing any odium upon particular perſons: unleſs like a *Chartres* their vices are ſo notorious, as juſtly to be pointed out for marks of public contempt, and deriſion. And I am of opinion that this rule ſhould be carried ſtill farther, nor ſhould ſuch authors, be only careful how they injure private characters, but ſhould avoid throwing any imputations upon public bodies, profeſſions, or countries.—When they deviate from this rule of univerſal benevolence, they degenerate into private calumniators, in the place of public monitors; and inſtead of waging open war with the vices and foibles of the whole ſpecies, become baſe and concealed aſſaſſins of private characters.

What philanthropy ſhines in every page of thoſe great models of this kind of writing, *Æſop* and *Gay*, the *Spectators* and *Guardians*? When they laſh our vices and laugh at our follies, they never add a perſonal deſcription to point their ſatire, but leave the application to the conſcience of every reader.—If then from theſe great examples, we are forbid to attempt fixing even juſt ſatire, by perſonality; what muſt we think of the man, whoſe ſatire is as falſe, as his perſonality is groſs?——The only danger indeed that can acrue from the ſarcaſms of ſuch a writer is, that the inconſiderate part of his readers, finding his inſidious hints ſufficiently artful to point out the perſon he ſecretly ſtabs, may be weak enough to imagine the picture he draws, in other reſpects a juſt one. But the more ſenſible will always detect this art, and retort the calumny back again, with double force upon its author.

Writers of this ſtamp always defeat their own intentions. Would they improve our virtue or mend our manners! we deſpiſe the inſtruction which is accompanied with malice or detraction. Would they amuſe us! ſuch productions can only raiſe a ſmile of contempt for their authors: Or would they (as is too often their ungenerous aim) fix a reproach upon a worthy character; ſuch inſinuations only point out the malevolence of the writer's heart. Inſtead therefore of holding up a *Mirror* to reflect their vices and follies, he preſents them a Perſpective, through which they may clearly diſcover his own. PHILANTHROPOS.

For the PENNSYLVANIA CHRONICLE.

Letters from a FARMER *in* Pennſylvania *to the Inhabitants of the* Britiſh *Colonies.*

LETTER VI.

My Dear Countrymen,

IT may perhaps be objected againſt the arguments that have been offered to the public, concerning the legal power of the parliament, "that it "has always exerciſed the power of "impoſing duties, for the purpoſe of "raiſing a revenue, on the productions of theſe co-"lonies carried to *Great-Britain*; which may be "called a tax on them." To this objection I anſwer: That this is no violation of the rights of the colonies, it being implied in the relation between them and *Great-Britain*, that they ſhould not carry ſuch commodities to other nations, as ſhould enable them to interfere with the mother country. The impoſition of duties on theſe commodities, when brought to her, is only a conſequence of this her parental right; and if the point is thoroughly examined, they will be found to be laid on the people of the mother country. Whatever theſe duties are, they muſt proportionably raiſe the price of the goods, and conſequently the duties muſt be paid by the conſumers. In this light they were conſidered by the parliament, in the 25 *Cha.* II. ch. 7. ſ. 2d, which ſays that the productions of the plantations were carried "from one to another free "from all cuſtoms, while the ſubjects of this your "kingdom of *England* have paid *great cuſtoms and* "*impoſitions for what of them have been* SPENT "HERE," &c.

Beſides, if *Great-Britain* exports theſe commodities again, the duties will injure her own trade, ſo that ſhe cannot hurt us without plainly and immediately hurting herſelf; and this is our check againſt her acting arbitrarily in this reſpect.

It ¶ may, perhaps, be further objected, "that "it being granted that ſtatutes made for regulating "trade are binding upon us, it will be difficult for

¶ *If any one ſhould obſerve that no oppoſition has been made to the legality of the* 4*th* Geo. III. *ch.* 15, *which is the* FIRST *act of parliament that ever impoſed duties on the importations in* America, *for the expreſs purpoſe of raiſing a revenue there, I anſwer, firſt, that though that act expreſsly mentions the raiſing a revenue in* America, *yet it ſeems that it had as much in view "the improving and ſecuring the "trade between the ſame and* Great-Britain," *which words are part of its title: And the preamble ſays, "Whereas it is expedient that new proviſions and "regulations ſhould be eſtabliſhed for improving the "revenue of this kingdom, and for* extending *and* "ſecuring *the* navigation *and* commerce between "Great-Britain *and your Majeſty's* dominions *in* "America, *which, by the peace, have been ſo happily "extended and enlarged,* &c." *Secondly, All the duties, mentioned in that act, are impoſed ſolely on the* productions *and* manufactures *of* foreign countries, *and not a ſingle duty laid on any production or manufacture of our mother-country. Thirdly, The authority of the provincial aſſemblies is not therein ſo plainly attacked, as by the laſt act, which makes proviſion for defraying the charges of the adminiſtration of juſtice, and the ſupport of civil government. Fourthly, That it being* doubtful *whether the intention of the* 4*th* Geo. III. *ch.* 15, *was not as much to* regulate trade *as to* raiſe a revenue, *the minds of the people here were wholly engroſſed by the terror of the* Stamp-act, *then impending over them, about the intention of which there could be* no doubt.

Theſe reaſons ſo far diſtinguiſh 4*th* Geo. III. *ch.* 15, *from the laſt act, that it is not to be wondered at, that the firſt ſhould have been ſubmitted to, though the laſt ſhould excite the moſt univerſal and ſpirited oppoſition. For* this *will be found on the ſtricteſt examination to be, in the* principle *on which it is founded, and in the* conſequences *that muſt attend it, if poſſible, more deſtructive than the* Stamp-act. *It is, to ſpeak plainly, a* prodigy *in our laws, not having one* Britiſh *feature.*

* Gee on trade. p. 28.

" any perſons but the makers of the laws to deter-
" mine, which of them are made for the regulating
" of trade, and which for raiſing a revenue; and
" that from hence may ariſe confuſion."

To this I anſwer, that the objection is of no force in the preſent caſe, or ſuch as reſemble it, becauſe the act now in queſtion is formed *expreſsly* for the ſole purpoſe of raiſing a revenue.

However, ſuppoſing the deſign of the parliament had not been *expreſt*, the objection ſeems to me of no weight, with regard to the influence, which thoſe who may make it, might expect it ought to have on the conduct of theſe colonies.

It is true, that impoſitions *for raiſing a revenue*, may be hereafter called *regulations of trade*, but names will not change the nature of things. Indeed we ought firmly to believe, what is an undoubted truth, confirmed by the unhappy experience of many ſtates heretofore free, that UNLESS THE MOST WATCHFUL ATTENTION BE EXERTED, A NEW SERVITUDE MAY BE SLIPPED UPON US UNDER THE SANCTION OF USUAL AND RESPECTABLE TERMS.

Thus the *Cæſars* ruined the *Roman* liberty, under the titles of the *tribunitial* and *dictatorial* authorities,—old and venerable dignities, known in the moſt flouriſhing times of freedom. In imitation of the ſame policy, *James* II. when he *meant* to eſtabliſh popery, *talked* of liberty of conſcience, the moſt ſacred of all liberties; and had thereby almoſt deceived the diſſenters into deſtruction.

All artful rulers, who ſtrive to extend their power beyond its juſt limits, endeavour to give to their attempts as much ſemblance of legality as poſſible. Thoſe who ſucceed them may venture to go a little further; for each new encroachment will be ſtrengthened by a former. * " That which is now " ſupported by examples, growing old, will become " an example itſelf," and thus ſupport freſh uſurpations.

A free people, therefore, can never be too quick in obſerving, nor too firm in oppoſing the beginnings of alteration, either in *form* or *reality*, reſpecting inſtitutions formed for their ſecurity. The firſt leads to the laſt; on the other hand, nothing is more certain, than that the forms of liberty may be retained, when the ſubſtance is gone. In government as well as religion, " the letter killeth, but " the ſpirit giveth life." ‡

I will beg leave to enforce this remark by a few inſtances. The crown, by the conſtitution, has the prerogative of creating peers; the exiſtence of that order in due number and dignity, is eſſential to the conſtitution; and if the crown did not exerciſe that prerogative, the peerage muſt have long ſince decreaſed ſo much, as to have loſt its proper influence. Suppoſe a prince for ſome unjuſt purpoſes, ſhould from time to time advance ſo many needy, profligate wretches, to that rank, that all the independance of the houſe of lords ſhould be deſtroyed, there would then be a manifeſt violation of the conſtitution, *under the appearance of legal prerogative*.

The houſe of commons claims the privilege of forming all money bills, and will not ſuffer either of the other branches of the legiſlature to add to or alter them; contending that their power, ſimply extends to an acceptance or rejection of them. This privilege appears to be juſt; but under pretence of this juſt privilege, the houſe of commons has claimed a licence of tacking to money bills, clauſes relating to many things of a totally different kind, and have thus forced them, in a manner, on the crown and lords. This ſeems to be an abuſe of that privilege, and it may be vaſtly more abuſed. Suppoſe a future houſe, influenced by ſome diſplaced, diſcontented demagogues, in a time of danger, ſhould tack to a money bill ſomething ſo injurious to the king and peers, that they would not aſſent to it—and yet the commons ſhould obſtinately inſiſt on it; the whole kingdom would be expoſed to ruin; *under the appearance of maintaining a valuable privilege*.

In theſe caſes it might be difficult for a while to determine, whether the king intended to exerciſe his prerogative in a conſtitutional manner or not; or whether the commons inſiſted on their demand factiouſly, or for the public good: But ſurely the conduct of the crown, or of the houſe, would in time ſufficiently explain itſelf.

Ought not the PEOPLE therefore to watch? to obſerve facts? to ſearch into cauſes? to inveſtigate deſigns? and have they not a right of JUDGING from the evidence before them, on no ſlighter points than their *liberty* and *happineſs*? It would be leſs than trifling, wherever a *Britiſh* government is eſtabliſhed, to make uſe of any other arguments to prove ſuch a right. It is ſufficient to remind the reader, of the day on which King WILLIAM landed at *Torbay*. †

I will now apply what has been ſaid to the preſent queſtion. The *nature* of any impoſitions laid by parliament on theſe colonies, muſt determine the *deſign* in laying them. It may not be eaſy in every inſtance to diſcover that deſign. Whenever it is doubtful, I think ſubmiſſion cannot be dangerous; nay, it muſt be right: For in my opinion, there is no privilege theſe colonies claim, which they ought, in duty and prudence, more earneſtly to maintain and defend, than the authority of the *Britiſh* parliament to regulate the trade of all her dominions. Without this authority, the benefits ſhe enjoys from our commerce, muſt be loſt to her; The bleſſings we enjoy from our dependance upon her, muſt be loſt to us; her ſtrength muſt decay; her glory vaniſh; and ſhe cannot ſuffer, without our partaking in her misfortune.—*Let us therefore cheriſh her intereſts as our own, and give her every thing that it becomes* FREEMEN *to give, or to receive.*

The *nature* of any impoſitions ſhe may lay upon us, may in general be known, by conſidering how far they relate to the preſerving, in due order, the connexion between the ſeveral parts of the *Britiſh* empire. One thing we may be aſſured of, which is this; whenever a ſtatute impoſes duties on commodities, to be paid only upon their exportation from *Great-Britain* to theſe colonies, it is not a regulation of trade, but a deſign to raiſe a revenue upon us. Other inſtances may happen, which it may not be neceſſary now to dwell on. I hope theſe colonies will never, to their lateſt exiſtence, want underſtanding ſufficient to diſcover the intentions of thoſe who rule over them, nor the reſolution neceſſary for aſſerting their intereſts. They will always have the ſame rights that all free ſtates have, of judging when their privileges are invaded, and of uſing all prudent meaſures for preſerving them.

" *Quocirca vivite fortes*"
" *Fortiaque adverſis opponite pectora rebus.*"

Wherefore keep up your ſpirits, and gallantly oppoſe this adverſe courſe of affairs.—

A FARMER.

Nihil eſt tam damnoſum bonis moribus, quam in aliquo ſpectaculo deſidere: Tunc enim per voluptatem facilius vitia ſurrepunt. SENECA.

Nothing is more pernicious to morals, than loitering away our time at plays or ſhows: Where vice inſenſibly and pleaſingly ſteals upon us.

WE are taught by the voice of reaſon, that it is the common duty, as well as the common right of all to watch over the intereſts of the ſociety in which they bear a part. When any evil threatens it, every one is called upon to exert his influence in counteracting the miſchief: That man muſt be ſtrangely inſenſible, who does not in ſome degree feel the force of thoſe motives and ties which prompt us to advance the public good. On the permanent felicity and well-being of our country muſt depend our own immediate happineſs; and thence only it is that we are to expect the higheſt improvements and advantages that a ſocial ſtate can afford.

In the inveſtigation of thoſe cauſes which have a leading influence in obſtructing the public good, there are none that appear more conſiderable than thoſe entertainments, which, by weak'ning the guards of virtue, tend to introduce licentiouſneſs of ſentiment, diſſipation of manners, and corruption of morals. A truth that may be illuſtrated by this very plain and familiar obſervation; namely, that where there is a want of *moral* ſentiment, the force of every obligation in the effect it has upon our conduct, muſt be proportionably weakened. Whether the obligation be ſuch as concerns ourſelves merely, or whether it relates to others, the effect will be ſimilar and equally evident.—The conduct that reſults from ſuch a defective principle, will neither juſtly regard the *one* nor the *other*: For as the man thus circumſtanced will pay little or no regard to the duties of *private* life, and ſuch as he owes to himſelf; ſo he will find a diſinclination to obſerve the larger and more extenſive duties he owes to mankind in their ſocial and civil connections.

The due diſcharge of the various offices and duties incumbent on us in life, depend in a great meaſure upon the habitual temper and ſtate of our minds; and if corruption of moral ſentiment is ſuffered to creep in upon them, vain will be all our efforts to maintain a juſt and proper harmony in our conduct. Diſſipation in *private* life, will throw our actions off their due poiſe, when we are called to ſuſtain a *public* character.—Want of firmneſs and ſteadineſs in *one*, leads to cowardice and irreſolution in the *other*. The man who idly flutters about in the narrow ſphere of *private* life, would be as uſeleſs a flutterer was he to move in the more enlarged ſphere of *public* action. We cannot carry into public life with us, virtues and qualities which we have not; nor can we act upon principles or motives repuguant to thoſe which we have always found predominant in our minds. In ſhort I mean in one word, by all this to ſay, that I can have no idea of *ſocial* or *political*, independent of *moral* virtue, the one being neceſſary to ſupport the other. When I ſpeak of political virtue, I mean to exclude that picture of it, which is exhibited in the delicate refinements, and artful ſhiftings of what may be more properly called political chicanery and addreſs.

And will amuſements ſo diſorder the moral frame, as to open a door for the introduction of any of theſe evils?—Is it poſſible that there ſhould be entertainments that tranſfuſe into the mind this deadly poiſon, and become the prelude of ſuch fatal conſequences?—Is not man by his nature ſo conſtituted, as to require the lenient balm of relaxation from his neceſſary avocations?—Yes: It is admitted that he cannot bear to be always plodding over his buſineſs, and that his ſpirits muſt flag under too intenſe and ſevere an application to employment of any kind. But then at the ſame time, let it be remembered that he is alſo ſo conſtituted as to be ſuſceptible of dangerous impreſſions from ſome ſorts of amuſement. Againſt one of theſe it is that I am contending, and the reader will not be ſurpriſed when he is told that I mean the capital *entertainment* of the *Theatre*: And although I can hardly expect that my occaſional thoughts will have any influence upon thoſe who are devoted to their pleaſures; yet this admonition may perhaps ſerve as a check upon the unwary to prevent their being enſnared by allurements of the ſtage, and as a guard to thoſe who profeſs to live for nobler purpoſes than the gratification of their appetites and paſſions.

The erecting a Play-houſe in this city, has been and ſtill is matter of uneaſineſs, to a very great part of the inhabitants; and thoſe who are thus affected towards it, I hope will not fail to ſhew their diſapprobation of ſuch a project, by making a point of it never to be ſeen there. Others again are more indifferent and think there is no harm in going to a play, nay who look upon it as an entertainment that ought to be encouraged. By the countenance of the *one*, or the diſcountenance of the *other* of theſe two grand parties, the Play-houſe muſt either ſtand or fall. Thoſe who are anxious to avert the miſchiefs that muſt attend its ſucceſs, have on hand a work of no little importance. They are ſo many patriots contending for the intereſts of the public,—ſo many ſentinels to guard the ſacred rights of religion and virtue.—It were a pity that any of them ſhould be found deſerting their poſts while the enemy is within their gates May they rather be inſpired with all the fervours of political and chriſtian heroiſm;—be awake to every alarm, and as far as they are able, repel every danger!

If Players were of any uſe to ſociety, how comes it that they are not countenanced by the wiſdom of the law, and cheriſhed as worthy and uſeful members of the ſtate? Inſtead of which I am told, that the law conſiders them as vagrants; and tho' I am no Lawyer, yet theſe Players ſeem to me to be ſuch a uſeleſs incumbrance to ſociety themſelves, and have ſuch a ſhare in promoting idleneſs among others, that I can eaſily ſee a propriety in this harſh and ſevere law-appellation. If the Theatre is ſo very uſeful, and tends to promote knowledge and virtue, as ſome inſiſt, is it not ſtrange that thoſe characters that are ſo neceſſary to ſupport and maintain it, ſhould be thus ſtigmatized?—One might almoſt venture to infer that there cannot be any great good ariſing to a community, from what the law itſelf points out as a nuſance; for if Players are conſidered as vagrants, then it follows that the *Theatre* by which they live, muſt be a nuſance.

With regard to the effect Plays have upon morals, it cannot be diſcovered any where better than among *Actors* themſelves. What diſſipation, extravagance, and debauchery in general characterize theſe people!—Strange that the inſtructors in this ſchool of virtue, ſhould have ſo little of it among themſelves!—That all the moral leſſons and juſt ſentiments in Plays, ſhould be loſt upon thoſe whoſe buſineſs it is to become maſters of, and inculcate them upon others! We muſt either ſuppoſe ſome uncommon depravity of manners peculiar to thoſe who become Players, or that their becoming ſo, occaſions this depravity; either of which ſuppoſitions does little honour to the ſtage. As I intend not a perſonal application of this remark to the Actors now here, nor deſign to make the PRESS a vehicle for ſlander; I will do them the juſtice to ſay, that I do not mean to deſcribe any one or more of them by a reference to, or knowledge of their particular characters: But I intend the obſervation as a general one reſpecting moſt Players, and for the truth of this I appeal to fact. How far it may be verified in any of thoſe that are now here, I leave to be determined by their own conduct, and the judgment of others.

As to the man who claims the religious character, what an inconſiſtent part muſt he act ſhould he attend the diverſions of the ſtage! Does he not thereby contribute to the ſupport of a ſchool where immorality and vice are cheriſhed, where like rank weeds, they are of ſpontaneous growth; and where virtue, as a grain of wheat among tares, is choaked and loſt? If the ſtage is ſuch a ſnare even to the Actors themſelves, a religious man for that ſingle reaſon would forbear to encourage it—*forbear*, did I ſay? Nay, if he reflected properly, he would *not dare* to encourage it, becauſe he muſt be ſenſible that he does at the ſame time encourage and ſupport vice itſelf.

I might in the next place aſk, what there are in the entertainments of the ſtage, that can upon the whole, anſwer the Chriſtian's views or expectations? He will diſcover perhaps ſome fine ſentiments, but are not many of them garniſhed here and there, with obſcenties that are too indelicate for a chaſte ear? Will he not be often ſhock'd with oaths, curſes, and imprecations that fly in the face, and dare the vengeance of Heaven itſelf? And is it not poſſible that a repetition of theſe ſcenes, may by degrees wear off the foul appearance of obſcenity, and make it familiar to him? May not theſe horrid oaths and blaſphemies with which Plays are pregnant, tend to leſſen his reverence for the ſupreme Being? But whether they actually have, or might have theſe effects upon him or not; yet can they be proper ſubjects for a Chriſtian's entertainment? Methinks they ſhould rather excite his abhorrence and deteſtation.

This however is not all; can the Chriſtian be ſo forgetful of the peculiar dignity of his character, as not to recollect, that he ſhould by an irreproachable conduct become an example to all? That he is one of thoſe who are bound by the moſt ſolemn vows, to maintain the cauſe of religion and virtue in the world, and to bear up with fortitude againſt the corruptions of mankind? But where would be his *piety* if he encouraged amuſements, in which the name of his Creator is irreverently uſed and profaned, and in which religion is treated with diſreſpect?—Where, the *purity* of his mind when he can reliſh the obſcene love-intrigues, that Comedies are in general ſtuffed with?—Where, his *exemplary* conduct, while he ſuffers himſelf to be borne away with the multitude, in the wild ſallies of diſſipation? He muſt be a moſt eminent diſciple of Dramaticus indeed, that can, not only preſerve but improve his piety and virtue amidſt this tempeſtuous ſhock.

But further ſhould the Chriſtian furniſh an example in favour of the Play-houſe by frequenting it, would it not be matter of triumph to the advocates for the ſtage? They would be ready to ſay that their own principles were right, or at leaſt that his were good for nothing; and from this contempt that the Chriſtian might unwarily draw down upon his own principles, the tranſition is eaſy to the contempt of religion itſelf. I mean among thoſe that are careleſs and indifferent about it. Others, who are now ſet againſt the Play-houſe, will be tempted to give up, if the example among the religious and better ſort of people is prevalent in its favour.—Theſe are truths ſo plain and obvious, that I hope we ſhall not ſee this ſtrange paradox, that thoſe who pretend to be Chriſtians, act ſo much out of character as to become frequenters of the Play-houſe. PHILANDER.

New-York, January 8, 1761.

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* *Tacitus.*
‡ 2 *Cor.* iii. 6.
† *November* 5, 1688.

NEW-YORK, January 14.

On Monday 21ſt December, the Society for promoting Arts, &c. held a Meeting, when a Premium of £. 10. was adjudged to Thomas Young, of Oyſter-Bay, for the largeſt Nurſery of Apple-Trees, being 27,123.

A Letter ſigned Mercator, propoſing the further Encouragement of the Linen Manufactory, was read, much approved of, and referred for further Conſideration.

A Letter from Thomas Taylor, was read, ſoliciting the Society's Aſſiſtance to enable him to carry on the Buſineſs of Flax-dreſſing, and referred to next Meeting.

The Propoſal for ſetting up the Buſineſs of Silk-throwing, was read, but judged improper, at leaſt at preſent, for this Colony.

Certificates from Joſhua Clark and Francis Furnier, both of Suffolk County, that from the Year 1762, to the firſt of April 1767, the firſt had ſet 3200 Vines, and the other 1551 Vines, was referred to two of the Members, to give their Aſſiſtance in procuring them the Premium from the London Society.

Philip P. Schuyler, Eſq; being preſent at the Meeting informed them that he had erected a Flax-Mill at Saratoga in the Year 1767, and delivered to the Society a Calculation of the Difference of the Work done by the Mill and by Hand in the ſame Time; whereupon they adjudged a Medal to Mr. Schuyler, and returned to him their Thanks for executing ſo uſeful a Deſign in the Province.

[☞ For the remainder of this, and ſeveral other Pieces, we muſt refer our Readers to the Supplement.

Our Paper being quite full before the Arrival of the Philadelphia Poſt, and the Papers from thence containing no late remarkable News, we ſhall publiſh the moſt material Articles, together with the Farmer's Seventh Letter, on Saturday Afternoon.]

We hear that Mr. Andrew Lucum, of this Town, Butcher, who kept a Stall in the Coenties-Market, was on Tueſday near Raway, on his return from the Jerſies, thrown from his Horſe, taken up ſpeechleſs, and ſo much hurt that his Life is deſpair'd of.

TO BE SOLD,

At public Vendue, on Monday the 25th Inſtant, at the Merchant's Coffee-Houſe;

TWO Houſes in Stone-Street, being Part of the Eſtate of the late Mrs. Brockhurſt. (If not ſold then, they will be let, from the 1ſt May next.) Inquire of

67 DAVID CLARKSON.

THE Committe appointed at a meeting of the inhabitants of the city of New-York, on Wedneſday the 29th of December laſt, to conſider of the expediency of entering into meaſures to promote frugality and induſtry, and employ the poor: DO give this public notice, that they will be ready to make their report upon the matters recommended to them on Monday evening next, at five o'clock, at Bolton and Sigel's, near the Exchange: And the inhabitants are deſired then and there to attend, in order to receive and conſider the ſame.

PUrſuant to an Order made by the Honourable William Smith and Robert R. Livingſton, Eſqrs, two of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Judicature for the Province of New-York, upon the Petition of Joſeph Marſchalk and John Marſchalk, of the City of New-York Shop-keepers, inſolvent Debtors, and ſeveral of their Creditors: Notice is hereby given by the Petitioners, to all the Creditors of the ſaid Joſeph Marſchalk and John Marſchalk, to ſhew Cauſe, (if any they have) on Friday the 22d Inſtant, before the ſaid Judges, at ten o'Clock in the Forenoon of the ſame Day, at the Dwelling-Houſe of the ſaid William Smith, ſituate in Smith-Street, in New-York; why an Aſſignment of the ſaid Joſeph Marſchalk and John Marſchalk's Eſtate, ſhould not be made to Direk Brinckerhoff, Eſq; and Iſaac Sears, of the ſaid City, Merchants, Purſuant to the Prayer of the ſaid Petition, and the ſaid Joſeph Marſchalk and John Marſchalk, be thereupon diſcharged; agreeable to the Directions of an Act of the Preſident, Council, and General Aſſembly of the Province of New-York, made and paſſed in the firſt Year of his preſent Majeſty's Reign, entitled, "An Act for the Relief of inſolvent Debtors, and for Repealing an Act therein mentioned." And alſo Purſuant to two other certain Acts of this Colony, made in Addition thereto.

Dated at New-York, the 12th Day of January 1768. 67

Hackenſack, at the New-Bridge,

WE the ſubſcribers, being encouraged by the favourable notice, and approbation of many gentlemen of character, both in city and country, to purſue our preſent buſineſs; do hereby, from an expectation of further encouragement, inform the public, that it is our honeſt deſign, in conjunction with each other, in order to extend our uſefulneſs to mankind in general, to continue to teach the learned languages: A neceſſary and beautiful accompliſhment for young gentlemen who deſire to make any conſiderable figure in life, as they are the proper foundation of all other advances in ſpeculative knowledge, in the moſt approved method; with the ſame accuracy and care as formerly, and hope our good intentions, together with our diligence, and aſſiduous labour, will always be ſuch, as to merit the aſſiſtance and approbation of all gentlemen of letters.

Strangers may have ſatisfaction, as to the character of the ſchool, by applying to a number of competent judges, in New-York, whoſe ſons are now under tuition; and as another inducement the ſituation of the place is almoſt ſufficient of itſelf to recommend it.

It is healthy, pleaſant, and inviting; it abounds with innocent and neceſſary pleaſure and amuſement: But, at the ſame time, youth are very little expoſed to vice, or dangerous examples to corrupt their morals.

The neighbourhood is exceedingly well calculated for boarding children, and is heartily diſpoſed to encourage ſo public a utility. Board may be procured in the beſt families, at the uſual price: All poſſible care is, and will be taken, for good accommodations. There is ſufficient room for boarding twice the number of ſcholars that are at preſent in the ſchool, without expoſing them to any inconvenient diſtance.

There is alſo a third perſon to teach Engliſh, writing and arithmetic, who inſtructs the latin ſcholars in thoſe branches of education, ſuch a portion of time every day, as not to interfere with their ſtated ſtudies, for a ſmall additional conſideration per quarter.

We are the publick's much obliged, and
Moſt obedient humble ſervants,
STEPHANUS VOORHEES,
FRANCIS BARBER.

N. B. We will eſteem it greatly to our honour, whenever any gentleman ſhall think fit to come and inſpect our ſchool, and be informed as to our manner of inſtruction, and ſhall be glad to receive inſtruction ourſelves, as to the method, or any thing elſe that tend to promote the public good. 6-13

TO BE LET,

BY Ludlow and Hoffman, the Houſe wherein they now live, in Bayard-Street, fronting the Street that leads to Coenties Pier, together with a convenient large Store-Houſe, (if required) fronting the Jew's-Alley. 69

PURSUANT to the order of the hon. Wm. Smith, and Robert R. Livingſton, eſqrs. two of the judges of the ſupreme court of judicature for the province of New-York; upon the petition of Michael Solomon Hays, of Kinder-Hook, in the county of Albany, merchant, an inſolvent debtor, and ſundry of his creditors:—Notice is hereby given by the ſaid petitioners, to all the creditors of the ſaid Michael Solomon Hays, to ſhew cauſe (if any they have) before the ſaid judges, at the houſe of the hon. Wm. Smith, eſq; on Monday the 18th day of January inſt. at three of the clock in the afternoon, of the ſame day, being the day and place by the ſaid judges appointed; why an aſſignment of the ſaid Michael Solomon Hays's eſtate, ſhould not be made to Mr. Solomon Hays, of the city of New-York, merchant, aſſignee, appointed by the petitioners for that purpoſe: And the ſaid Michael Solomon Hays, be thereupon diſcharged, according to the prayer of the ſaid petitioners, and directions of the ſeveral laws of this colony of New-York, in caſes of inſolvent debtors made and provided; all the ſaid petitioners having complied with the directions of the ſaid laws.——New York, January 12, 1768.

PURSUANT to an Order made by the Honourable Daniel Horſmanden, and William Smith, Eſqrs. two of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the Province of New-York, upon the Petition of Joſeph Forman, of the City of New-York, Merchant, an inſolvent Debtor, and ſeveral of his Creditors. Notice is hereby given by the Petitioners, to all the Creditors of the ſaid Joſeph Forman, to ſhew Cauſe (if any they have) on Friday the 15th Day of January Inſtant, before the ſaid Judges, at ten o'Clock in the Forenoon of the ſame Day, at the Dwelling-Houſe of the ſaid Daniel Horſmanden, ſituate in Smith-Street, in New-York, why an Aſſignment of the Eſtate of the ſaid Joſeph Forman, ſhould not be made to Robert Ray and Lewis Pintard, of ſaid City, Merchants: purſuant to the Prayer of the ſaid Petition, and the ſaid Joſeph Forman, be thereupon diſcharged, agreeable to the Directions of an Act of the Preſident, Council, and General Aſſembly of the Province of New-York, made and paſſed in the firſt Year of his preſent Majeſty's Reign, entitled, "An Act for the Relief of inſolvent Debtors, and for repealing the Acts therein mentioned;" and alſo Purſuant to two other certain Acts of this Colony, made in Addition thereto.

Dated at New-York, 8th Day of January, 1768.

PUrſuant to an Order of John Thomas and Gilbert Bloomer, Eſqrs. two of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas for the County of Weſt-Cheſter, in the Province of New-York, upon the Petitions of William Ogden, jun. Jonathan Newman, William Horton, and John Smith, all of the ſaid County, inſolvent Debtors, and three fourths in Value, of the Creditors of each of the ſaid Inſolvents: Notice is hereby given by the Petitioners, to all the Creditors of the ſaid William Ogden, jun. Jonathan Newman, William Horton, and John Smith, to ſhew Cauſe (if any they have) before the ſaid Judges, on Friday the 22d Day of January Inſtant, at one of the Clock in the Afternoon of that Day, at the Court Houſe on the White Plains, in the ſaid County, (being the Time and Place by the ſaid Judges appointed) why Aſſignments ſhould not be made of the Eſtate of the ſaid Wm. Ogden, jun. to William Ogden and Gilbert Furdy; of the Eſtate of the ſaid Jonathan Newman, to Elijah Miller, of North-Caſtle, and Anthony Field, jun. of the White Plains; of the Eſtate of the ſaid Wm. Horton, to Dr. Robert Graham and Andrew Hill; and of the Eſtate of the ſaid John Smith, to Thomas Pulmer, jun. and John Thomas Stephenſon, all of the ſaid County, Truſtees for the Benefit of all the Creditors of each of the ſaid Inſolvents, and they be reſpectively thereupon diſcharged from all their Debts, and from Confinement, Purſuant to the Prayer of their ſeveral Petitions, and the Directions of the Laws of this Colony of New-York, in Caſes of inſolvent Debtors made and provided; all the ſaid Petitioners having complied with the Directions of the ſaid Laws.

Weſt-Cheſter, January 11, 1768. 67

TO BE SOLD,

A Farm of 223 acres, lying about two miles to the northward of Princeton, of which there are 10 acres of meadow and 70 of wood land.—At a little diſtance from the houſe runs a conſtant ſtream, which dividing into ſeveral little brooks, waters the whole. Alſo,

A good convenient houſe in Princeton, fronting the college.—Thoſe who incline to purchaſe either the farm or houſe, may know the terms of ſale, by applying to Mr. Joſeph Oulden, at Princeton, the Rev. Mr. Munro, at Philipſeburgh, or John Jay, in New-York. 69

FOR THE BENEFIT OF

The poor DEBTORS in GAOL,

ON Thurſday next the 21ſt inſt. at Burns's Long-Room, will be a CONCERT of Vocal and Inſtrumental MUSIC; there will be Muſic for the Ladies who chooſe to dance after the Concert.——The Vocal Parts to be performed by Miſs Wainwright, Miſs Hallam, and Mr. Woolls.—There will be a Rehearſal on Tueſday Evening next the 19th Inſt. to which all Gentlemen, lovers of Muſic in this City are invited, and 'tis hoped they will lend their Aſſiſtance, to ſo laudable a Purpoſe.

PUrſuant to an Order of the Honourable Daniel Horſmanden, and William Smith, Eſqrs. two of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Judicature for the Province of New-York, upon the Petition of James M'Comb, of the ſame City, an inſolvent Debtor, and ſundry of his Creditors: Notice is hereby given by the ſaid Petitioners, to all the Creditors of the ſaid James M'Comb, to ſhew Cauſe (if any they have) before the ſaid Judges, at the Houſe of the ſaid Daniel Horſmanden, Eſq; on the Fifteenth Day of January Inſtant, at eleven o'Clock in the Forenoon of the ſame Day (being the Day and Place by the ſaid Judges appointed) why an Aſſignment of the ſaid James M'Comb's Eſtate ſhould not be made to Joſeph Forman, Aſſignee appointed by the Petitioners for that Purpoſe, and the ſaid James M'Comb be thereupon diſcharged, according to the Direction of an Act of the Preſident, the Council, and General Aſſembly of the Colony of New-York, entitled, "An Act for the Relief of inſolvent Debtors, and for repealing the Acts therein mentioned." And alſo purſuant to two other Acts of the ſaid Colony, the one entitled, "An Act to continue an Act, entitled, an Act for the Relief of inſolvent Debtors, and for repealing the Acts therein mentioned, with an Addition thereto." The other, entitled, "An Act more effectually to ſecure to the Creditors, the Benefits included by the Acts for the Relief of inſolvent Debtors."

New-York, January 9, 176[illegible]

This Day is publiſhed,

In a neat Pocket Volume, Price Bound, 2s. 6d.

A COLLECTION OF HYMNS, FOR SOCIAL WORSHIP, more particularly deſigned for the Uſe of the Tabernacle Congregation, in London,

BY GEORGE WHITEFIELD,

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The Thirteenth Edition.

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THE PSALM SINGER's HELP, being a Collection of Tunes in three Parts—That are now uſed in the Churches and Diſſenting Congregations in London.

With a thorough Baſs for the Harpſichord or Organ, of a Duodecimo Size.

And an Introduction for the Uſe of Learners. 69

To be charter'd,

FOR Penſacola or New Orleans, the Brig Earl of Chatham, (about 140 Tuns burthen) Henry White, Maſter, at Van Rant's Wharf; for Conditions of Agreement apply to ſaid Maſter on board, or to John Harris Cruger;—who has alſo to let immediately,

A genteel and convenient Houſe, two ſtories high, on the Wharf, between the Ferry-Stairs and Burling's-Slip. 69

New-York, January 11, 1768.

RUN away about 2 Months ago, a French negro Man, named John Baptiſt, ſpeaks French, and broken Engliſh, pitted with the ſmall pox, flat noſe, ſquare built, about 5 Feet 6 Inches high, his little Finger of his left Hand, ſtiff and ſtraight, his Age about 45 or 50 Years: He has holes in each Ear for Earings. Whoever takes up ſaid Negro, and ſends Word to the ſubſcriber, ſhall have *FORTY SHILLINGS* Reward, and all Charges paid by

WILLIAM DARLINGTON.

Six Pounds Ten Shillings Reward.

STOLEN out of the houſe of John Bordan, at Wehawk Ferry, on Sunday the 14th of January, 1768, a ſilver watch and pocket-book, with about Nine Pounds in caſh, and ſeveral papers of value, of no uſe to any one but the owner.—The Thief had on when he went away, a white coloured broad-cloth coat, with lapels, a black everlaſting jacket, check ſhirt and trowſers; half worn beaver hat, blue ſtockings and old ſhoes: He is of a fair complexion, light brown hair, commonly clubb'd up behind,—he is about 5 feet 8 inches high, and has a ſlow low voice.—Said thief is ſuſpected to be one that went by the name of James Thomas, and was turn'd out of Hackinſack jail the day before the above goods were ſtolen.—Whoever takes up ſaid thief, and ſecures him, ſo that he may be brought to juſtice, ſhall have Six Pounds Ten Shillings reward from us

JOHN BORDAN, and
69 JAMES CURREN.

N. B. He very likely may change both his name and apparel.

RUN-away from the Subſcriber at Weſt-Cheſter, a Negro Man, named Mingo, formerly known by the Name of Jim: He is about five Feet eight or nine Inches high, not very black, has a large Scar, partly upon his Noſe, and another near the middle of his Forehead.—He has very often changed his Maſter; but lived laſt with one Jones a Black-ſmith, at, or near Haverſtraw, towards which Place he is ſuppoſed to have directed his Courſe.—He plays tolerably well upon the Fiddle, and has taken one with him;—he is an inſinuating Fellow, and can tell a plauſible Story.—As he has taken all the Clothes he had, with him; it is not known in what Dreſs he chuſes to appear.—He took his Departure during the Chriſtmas Holidays; and whoever ſhall take him and bring him to his Maſter, ſhall have Forty Shillings Reward, and all reaſonable Charges, paid by

69 *ISAAC WILKINS.*

By Permiſſion of his Excellency the Governor.

By the American COMPANY.

At the Theatre in John-Street, on Friday Evening next, being the 15th of January, 1768, will be preſented, a TRAGEDY, written by Mr. JONES, call'd The

EARL OF ESSEX.

Eſſex, by Mr. HALLAM,
Southampton, by Mr. DOUGLASS,
Burleigh, by Mr. MORRIS,
Raleigh, by Mr. TOMLINSON,
Lieut. of the Tower, by WOOLLS,
Queen Elizabeth, by Mrs. DOUGLASS,
Counteſs of Nottingham, by Miſs STORER,
Counteſs of Rutland, by Miſs CHEER,
The Original Epilogue, by Miſs CHEER.

To which will be added,

A new PANTOMIME Entertainment,

Never performed here, call'd, The

WITCHES,

Or Harlequin Reſtor'd.

Harlequin, by Mr. HALLAM,
Pantaloon, by Mr. MORRIS,
Petit-Matre, by Mr. ALLYN,
Monſieur, by Mr. ROBERTS,
Pierot, by Mr. TOMLINSON,
Necromancer, by Mr. WOOLLS,
Witches, by Miſs Wainwright, Miſs Storer, Mrs. Harman, Mrs. Wall, Mrs. Tomlinſon, &c. &c.
Colombine, by Miſs CHEER.

To conclude with a Country Dance, by the Characters.

To begin exactly at Six o'Clock. *Vivant Rex & Regina.*

No Perſon on any Pretence whatſoever, can be admitted behind the Scenes.

☞ TICKETS, to be had at H. GAINE's, at the Bible and Crown, in Hanover-Square, and at Mr. Hayes's; and of Mr. Lanſdown, at the Theatre, every Morning from Nine till One, and after three, every Play Night.

BOXES, 8s. PIT, 5s. GALLERY, 3s.

POETS CORNER.

From a MAGAZINE.

Intended for NEW-YEAR'S DAY.

GOD's vaſt exiſtence ne'er decays,
His age doth never grow;
Paſt, preſent, future, in his ſight,
Are one eternal *Now*.

Man meaſures out his fleeting ſtate
My motions in the ſkies,
And, like his own frail veſture, wears
With ev'ry hour that flies.

Succeſſive moments make our day,
Succeſſive days our year;
The moments paſt ſhall ne'er return,
Tho' ſeaſons like appear.

Still a new ſpring ſhall bleſs the earth,
And a new harveſt riſe;
But the laſt year ſhall ne'er again
Reviſit mortal eyes.

Old *Time* with his keen-pointed ſithe,
Conſumes the life of man;
Our periods leſs'ning from the hour
Our beings firſt began.

Each year fulfills ſome new event,
Heav'n long decreed before;
Removes unnumber'd lives away,
And gives unnumber'd more.

Soon ſhall th' appointed angel ſtand
O'er earth, and air, and ſea;
And ſwear by him that ever lives,
That *Time* no more ſhall be.

Then ſhall the league of nature ceaſe,
The ſun forſake his way;
And years and ages loſe their name
In one *Eternal Day*.

WHEREAS I perceive by an Advertiſement inſerted in Mr. William Weyman's Gazette, the whole Eſtate of the late Mr. Haynes is to be expoſed to Sale at public Vendue: And as I am inform'd that a certain Lot, now in the Tenure of Mr. Francis Panton, is included in the ſaid Eſtate, and to be alſo expoſed to Sale, as the Property of the ſaid Mr. Haynes: This is to give Notice to all who may be inclined to purchaſe the ſaid Lot, that the Right or Title to the ſame is not veſted in the ſaid Mr. Haynes, but in me the Subſcriber, and that I will ſupport my Claim to the ſaid Lot, by the following Title.

30th of 5th Month, 1707. } William Bickley, after bequeathing divers Legacies, deviſes all his Eſtate, real and perſonal, to his Son Abraham Bickley.

13th of October, 1725. } Abraham Bickley deviſes to his Daughter, Mary Bickley, now Mary Tong, Widow, the Houſe in New-York, in the Tenure of the above-named Fra. Panton.

Any Perſon who is inclined to ſee the ſaid Wills, and receive further Satisfaction relative to the ſaid Title, may apply to Mr. Thomas Franklin of New-York, or to the ſaid Mary Tong, in Philadelphia. MARY TONG.

Philadelphia, Dec. 24, 1767. 5 8

PURSUANT to an order of the Honourable Daniel Horſmanden, and William Smith, Eſqrs, two of the Judges of the ſupreme court for the province of New-York, upon the petition of William Betts, late of New-York, at preſent of New-Town, in Queen's-county, on Naſſau-Iſland, an inſolvent debtor, and three-fourths in value of his creditors: Notice is hereby given by the petitioners, to all the creditors of the ſaid William Betts, to ſhew cauſe before the ſaid Judges, (if any they have) on Friday the 15th day of January inſtant, at eleven of the clock in the forenoon of that day, at the houſe of the ſaid Daniel Horſmanden, Eſq; in Smith-ſtreet, in the ſaid city (being the day and place by the ſaid Judges appointed) why an aſſignment of the eſtate of the ſaid William Betts, ſhould not be made to Samuel Sackett, of the city of New-York, merchant, for the benefit of all the creditors of the ſaid William Betts, and the ſaid William Betts be thereupon diſcharged from all his debts, purſuant to the prayer of the ſaid petition, and the directions of the ſeveral laws of this colony of New-York, in caſes of inſolvent debtors, made and provided; all the ſaid petitioners having complied with the directions of the ſaid laws.

Dated at New-York, this 6th day of January, 1768.

TO BE SOLD,

A Leaſe of about eleven Years to come, of a Lot and the Houſes thereon, lying on the North-River, within two Doors of the Houſe where the Ferry is kept from this City to Powlaſs's Hook: There are on the Lot a Black-ſmith's Shop, and a Dwelling-Houſe of two Stories high, three Rooms two with Fire-Places; a Shop, and a good Kitchen, back, with a Cellar under the whole Houſe.—Any Perſon incliuing to purchaſe, may know the Terms, by applying on the Premiſes to (5 8) JAMES WALDRON.

ALL Perſons intereſted in Lot Number Twenty, laid out to the Heirs of Leonard Lewis, on the Diviſion of Hardenberg's, commonly called the Great Patent, ſituate in the County of Albany, and near to Schoharie; are deſired to meet at Segil and Bolton's, oppoſite the Exchange, in the City of New-York, on Tueſday Evening the 26th of January Inſtant, at 6 o'Clock, where a Propoſal will be made to their Advantage. New-York, 3d Jan. 1768.

TO BE SOLD,
By THOMAS DOUGHTY,
IN DOCK-STREET:

CHOICE old Madeira Wine, Liſbon, Red Port, Teneriffe Wines by the Pipe, Quarter Caſk, or Five Gallons; alſo Jamaica Spirits, Weſt-India Rum, Holland Geneva, Bohea, Shouſhong and Hyſon Teas, Coffee, Chocolate, Lump, ſingle, middling and double refined Loaf Sugar; Muſcovado Sugars, Raiſins, Currants, Citron, Sweet Oil, Olives, Capers, Anchovies, Pepper, French Indigo, Scotch and Rappee Snuff, with ſundry other Articles of Grocery. —64

M. PHILIPS,

Has juſt imported in the Ship New-York, Captain Lawrence, from London:

A Large Aſſortment of MILLENARY of the neweſt and genteeleſt Taſte; alſo a great Variety of new fancied Goods too tedious to mention, at her Store in Smith-Street. 95

Salt Petre,

TO BE SOLD, By
Thomas Doughty,
In DOCK-STREET.

Choice Carolina PINK ROOT,
TO BE SOLD, By
ISAAC PINTO,
In BAYARD-STREET,

New-York, December 22, 1767.

WHEREAS Ann my Wife, has in my Abſence on lawful Buſineſs, waſted and embezzled my Goods, and has eloped from me, living in a lewd and ſcandalous Manner with three Men: And whereas I have Reaſon to be apprehenſive that ſo abandoned a Woman, may endeavour further to injure me by running me in Debt;—Theſe are therefore to deſire that no Perſon will truſt, harbour or entertain her on my Account, as I will pay no Debt of her contracting. Witneſs my Hand, this 22d of December, 1767. (3 6) JAMES HENDERSON.

BY order of the honourable Daniel Horſmanden, eſq; chief juſtice of the ſupreme court of judicature, for the province of New-York: Notice is hereby given, to Garret Sp. Dewint, of the iſland of St. Thomas's, in the Weſt-Indies, merchant, and all others whom it may concern, that on application made to him the ſaid juſtice, by John Franklin, of the city of New-York, merchant, attorney of Thomas Smith, of the iſland of St. Chriſtophers, merchant, one of the credicors of the ſaid Garret Sp. Dewint; he the ſaid juſtice in purſuance of an act of the governor, the council, and the general aſſembly of the colony of New-York, entitled, "An act to prevent frauds in debtors," and of ſeveral other ſubſequent acts, for continuing and extending the ſame, hath directed all the goods, chattels, and effects of the ſaid Garret Sp. Dewint, to be ſeized; and that unleſs the ſaid Garret Sp. Dewint, does diſcharge his debts, within one year and a day from the time of ſuch ſeizure made, all his goods, chattels, and effects, ſo ſeized and taken will be ſold for the ſatisfaction of his creditors, provided the ſame be not within that time redeemed and ſufficient ſecurity given, to the creditors of the ſaid Garret Sp. Dewint, to anſwer the value thereof with coſts.

Dated the 18th day of December, 1767.

WHEREAS very little Regard has been paid to former Advertiſements, This laſt Notice is given to all Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of JOHN ALEXANDER, and Co. either by Mortgage, Bond, Note, or Book-Debt, unleſs they diſcharge the ſame, on or before the firſt of February next, they may depend on their being proſecuted without any farther Notice; and all Perſons who have any Demands againſt ſaid John Alexander and Co. are requeſted to ſend their Accounts to me the Subſcriber, properly atteſted, by the Time above, as there will, in a few Days after, a Dividend be made of what Monys will be received.

CHRISTOPHER SMITH.

To the PUBLICK,
PETER VIANEY,

Muſic, Fencing, and *Dancing-Maſter;*

WHO keeps a private and public ſchool oppoſite to the Hon. John Watts's, at Mrs. Hayes's, near the exchange, having heard that a report has been ſpread, that he aſks two guineas a quarter, and two guineas entrance, for teaching young ladies and gentlemen to dance, finds it neceſſary to contradict publickly a report certainly publiſh'd to prevent him from getting ſcholars.—His demand was no more than one guinea a quarter and a guinea entrance, however at the deſire of ſome gentlemen and ladies, he will for the future teach at a piſtole a quarter, and a piſtole entrance, and will wait on any ladies or gentlemen that chooſe to be taught, at their own houſes.——He will teach French country dances, either at home or abroad.

TO BE SOLD,

THE Houſe wherein ANDREW ELLIOT, Eſq; now lives, if not ſold before the firſt of February, then it will be Let: For Particulars, inquire of 92 NICHOLAS BAYARD.

RED and white PORT, very excellent in Pipes, Hogſheads, and Quarter-Caſks, to be ſold by CHARLES NICOLL, at the White-Hall. 26.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given, to all the Creditors of Anthony L. Bleecker, an inſolvent debtor, that a Diviſion will be made by the Aſſignee, of all the Money which ſhall come to his Hands of the Eſtate of the ſaid Inſolvent, on the 29th Day of March next, at three o'Clock in the Afternoon of the ſame Day, at the Houſe of Meſſrs. Bolton and Sigell, commonly called the Queen's-Head, Tavern: And all the Creditors of the ſaid Anthony L. Bleecker, are hereby requeſted to ſend in their Accounts properly atteſted, to Thomas Marſton, appointed Aſſignee, on or before the 26th Day of February next, on which Day all the Creditors of the ſaid Anthony L. Bleecker, are deſired to meet at the ſaid Houſe of Bolton and Sigell, at three o'Clock in the Afternoon, to examine and aſcertain the Debts due to each Creditor.

THOMAS MARSTON, Aſſignee.

New-York, December 24, 1767. 3 6

City of New-York, 21ſt December, 1767.

THE *ſubſcriber being informed, that an attachment already has, or is intended to be iſſued againſt the goods and effects of Garret S. Pt. De Wint, (of the iſland of St. Thomas, in the Weſt-Indies) which are within the city and colony of New-York, to anſwer a certain note claimed to be payable by ſaid De Wint, to Thomas Smith, merchant, in the iſland of St. Chriſtophers, for the ſum of 760 pieces of eight, currency of the ſaid iſland of St. Thomas.* Now therefore *as the ſubſcriber is duly empowered to try the validity of ſaid note, he therefore declares, himſelf ready, and has offered to give ſufficient ſecurity, as well for the event of this matter, as for any other legal demand that can be made on ſaid De Wint, by any perſon whatever, within the city and colony of New-York aforeſaid; and that this advertiſement is inſerted to take off any odium that may be thrown on the character of ſaid De Wint, by means of any proceeding againſt him ſimilar to that herein before mentioned.* (3 9) JOHN DE WINT, jun

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From LONDON, juſt arriv'd,

A Perſon that cures Rheumatick Pains, in all Difficulties, ſo that no Perſons need deſpair; he has had the Honour of curing ſome of the Nobility and Gentry of London: Perſons who having been in Hoſpitals for near twelve Months, and, conſtantly attended, could find no Relief,—he by the Bleſſing of God, has reſtored to their former Health, to the great Surpriſe of the Inhabitants. T. F.

For the Good of the Public, this is to Certify, that I Thomas Johnſon, School-maſter, in Broad-Street, near the Old City-Hall, New-York,—have been cured of the Rheumatick Pains, by the above Perſon: My Pains being in my Knees, Ancles, &c. attended with very great Swellings, in ſuch a Manner as deprived me of the Power of ſtirring about; as Witneſs my Hand, THO. JOHNSON.

We have been cured of the ſame Diſorder, by the ſame Perſon, in a ſhort Time, as Witneſs our Hands,

Thomas Brown, Charles Parker, Thomas Davis.

Any Perſon by directing a Line for T. F. at the Merchant's Coffee-Houſe, or at Mrs. Heaburn's, in Baptiſt-Street, near the Baptiſt-Meeting, Golden-Hill, ſhall be immediately waited on.

Juſt PUBLISHED,

And to be ſold at the Printing-Office, oppoſite the Exchange, and at the Bible and Crown, in Hanover-Square; Price, bound in Marble Paper, 4s. New-York Currency; in Leather, 5s. if letter'd and gilt, 5s. 6d.

A Performance, entitled, A COMPANION FOR THE YOUNG PEOPLE of NORTH-AMERICA; particularly recommended to thoſe within the three Provinces of New-York, New-Jerſey, and Pennſylvania.—Divided into Chapters, adapted to every intelligent Capacity, and calculated for the Promotion and Furtherance of Chriſtian Decorum among Families; principally deſigned to excite a laudable and Chriſtian Emulation among young People, to purſue the Paths which lead to real Religion: By attempting to diſcover the BEAUTIES OF A VIRTUOUS LIFE, and remove all Objections young Perſons can have to being early religious.

By *AHIMAAZ HARKER*
CANDIDATE FOR THE MINISTRY.

This Book is printed on a good Paper and Letter, and contains Three Hundred Pages. In which are conſidered all the moſt eſſential Duties that intereſt young People, pointing out thoſe Requiſites that will render them honeſt, wiſe, ſociable, and virtuous in Life; and happy at Death. The whole expreſſed in ſuch a Stile, as the Author hopes will delight the moſt accompliſhed Readers, and improve the moſt indifferent.

The Books will be conveyed into different Parts of the Country, as ſoon as the Book-binder ſhall make them ready; ſo that the Subſcribers will be at no Difficulty in getting them.

Choice New Rice,

Juſt imported, and to be ſold, by
PHILIP LIVINGSTONE,
At his Store on the New-Dock. 2 5

Harpſichords and Spinnets,
MADE AND SOLD, By
John Frederick Heyer,
Oppoſite to Battoe-Street, in the Broad-Way.

N. B. He Repairs Organs, Harpſichords and Spinnets, and puts them in the beſt Order. 2 4

THE LIQUID TRUE BLUE,

(As originally prepared and ſold by Doctor Falk) For dying Silk of all Kinds, of a moſt beautiful and unfading Blue, the whole Proceſs of which may be perform'd in a few Minutes.——To be ſold, at the Printing-Office, at the Exchange, and no where elſe in Town, at 2s. the ſmall, and 3s. the large Bottle. 2—

NEW-YORK: Printed by JOHN HOLT, at the Printing-Office near the Exchange, in Broad-Street, where all Sorts of Printing Work is done in the neateſt Manner, with Care and Expedition. Advertiſements of no more Length than Breadth are inſerted for Five Shillings, four Weeks, and One Shilling for each Week after, and larger Advertiſements in the ſame Proportion.

SUPPLEMENT to the NEW-YORK JOURNAL,
OR GENERAL ADVERTISER.—NUMB. 1306.

[SATURDAY, JANUARY 16, 1768.]

For the PENNSYLVANIA CHRONICLE.

Letters from a FARMER *in* Pennſylvania *to the Inhabitants of the* Britiſh *Colonies.*

LETTER VII.

My Dear Countrymen,

THIS letter is intended more particularly for ſuch of you, whoſe employment in life may have prevented your attending to the conſideration of ſome points that are of great and public importance. For many ſuch perſons there muſt be even in theſe colonies, where the inhabitants in general are more intelligent than any other people, as has been remarked by ſtrangers, and it ſeems with reaſon.

Some of you perhaps, filled as I know your breaſts are with loyalty to our moſt excellent Prince, and with love to our dear mother country, may feel yourſelves inclined by the affections of your hearts, to approve every action of thoſe whom you ſo much venerate and eſteem.

A prejudice thus flowing from goodneſs of diſpoſition is amiable indeed. I wiſh it could be indulged without danger. Did I think this poſſible, the error ſhould have been adopted, not oppoſed by me. But in truth, all men are ſubject to the paſſions and frailties of nature; and therefore whatever regard we entertain for the *perſons* of thoſe who govern us, we ſhould always remember that their conduct as *rulers* may be influenced by human infirmities.

When any laws injurious to theſe colonies are paſſed, we cannot, with the leaſt propriety, ſuppoſe that any injury was intended us by his majeſty or the lords. For the aſſent of the crown and peers to laws, ſeems, as far as I am able to judge, to have been veſted in them more for their own ſecurity, than for any other purpoſe. On the other hand, it is the particular buſineſs of the people to inquire and diſcover what regulations are uſeful for themſelves, and to digeſt and preſent them in the form of bills to the other orders, to have them enacted into laws. Where theſe laws are to bind *themſelves*, it may be expected that the houſe of commons will very carefully conſider them: But when they are making laws, that are not deſigned to bind *themſelves*, we cannot imagine that their deliberations will be as cautious and ſcrupulous as in their own caſe. *

I am told that there is a wonderful addreſs frequently uſed in carrying points, in the houſe of commons, by perſons experienced in theſe affairs—that opportunities are watched—and ſometimes votes are paſſed, that if all the members had been preſent, would have been rejected by a great majority. Certain it is, that when a powerful and artful man has determined on any meaſure againſt theſe colonies, he has always ſucceeded in his attempt. Perhaps therefore it will be proper for us whenever any oppreſſive act affecting us is paſſed, to attribute it to the inattention of the members of the houſe of commons, and to the malevolence or ambition of ſome factious great men, rather than to any other cauſe.

Now I do verily believe that the late act of parliament impoſing duties on paper, *&c.* was formed by Mr. *Grenville* and his party, becauſe it is evidently a part of that plan, by which he endeavoured to render himſelf popular at home; and I do alſo believe that not one half of the members of the houſe of commons, even of thoſe who heard it read, did perceive how deſtructive it was to *American* freedom.

For this reaſon, as it is uſual in *Great-Britain* to conſider the King's ſpeech as the ſpeech of the miniſtry, it may be right here to conſider this act as the act of a *party*—Perhaps I ſhould ſpeak more properly if I was to uſe another term.——

There are two ways of laying taxes. One is by impoſing a certain ſum on particular kinds of property, to be paid by the *uſer* or *conſumer*, or by taxing the *perſon* at a certain ſum; the other is, by impoſing a certain ſum on particular kinds of property to be paid by the *ſeller*.

When a man pays the firſt ſort of tax, he *knows with certainty* that he pays ſo much money *for a tax*. The *conſideration* for which he pays it is remote, and it may be does not occur to him. He is ſenſible too that he is *commanded* and *obliged* to pay it as a *tax*; and therefore people are apt to be diſpleaſed with this ſort of tax.

The other ſort of tax is ſubmitted to in a very different manner. The purchaſer of any article very ſeldom reflects that the ſeller raiſes his price ſo as to indemnify him for the tax *he* has paid. He knows the prices of things are continually fluctuating, and if he thinks about the tax, he thinks at the ſame time, in all probability, that he *might* have paid as much, if the articles he buys had not been taxed. He gets ſomething *viſible* and *agreeable* for his money, and tax and price are ſo confounded together, that he cannot ſeparate or does not chooſe to take the trouble of ſeparating them.

This mode of taxation therefore is the mode ſuited to arbitrary and oppreſſive governments. The love of liberty is ſo natural to the human heart, that unfeeling tyrants think themſelves obliged to accommodate their ſchemes as much as they can to the appearance of juſtice and reaſon, and to deceive thoſe whom they reſolve to deſtroy or oppreſs, by preſenting to them a miſerable picture of freedom, when the ineſtimable original is loſt.

This policy did not eſcape the cruel and rapacious NERO. That monſter, apprehenſive that his crimes might endanger his authority and life, thought proper to do ſome popular acts to ſecure the obedience of his ſubjects. Among other things, ſays * *Tacitus*, "he remitted the twenty-fifth part "of the price on the ſale of ſlaves, but rather in "*ſhew* than *reality*; for the ſeller being ordered to "pay it, it became a part of the price to the buyer."

This is the reflection of the judicious *hiſtorian*; but the deluded *people* gave their infamous emperor full credit for his falſe generoſity. Other nations have been treated in the ſame manner the *Romans* were. The honeſt induſtrious *Germans* who are ſettled in different parts of this continent can inform us, that it was this ſort of tax that drove them from their native land to our woods, at that time the ſeats of perfect and undiſturbed freedom.

Their princes inflamed by the luſt of power and the luſt of avarice, two furies, that the more they are gorged the more hungry they grow, tranſgreſſed the bounds they ought in regard to themſelves to have obſerved. To keep up the deception in the minds of ſubjects "there muſt be," ſays a very learned author †, "ſome proportion between the impoſt and the value of the commodity; wherefore there ought not to be an exceſſive duty upon merchandizes of little value. There are countries in which the duty exceeds ſeventeen or eighteen times the value of the commodity. In this caſe the prince removes the illuſion. His ſubjects plainly ſee they are dealt with in an unreaſonable manner, which renders them moſt exquiſitely ſenſible of their ſlaviſh ſituation."

From hence it appears that ſubjects may be ground down into miſery by this ſort of taxation as well as the other, They may be as much impoveriſhed if their money is taken from them in this way as in the other; and that it will be taken, may be more evident by attending to a few more conſiderations.

The merchant, or importer, who pays the duty at firſt, will not conſent to be ſo much money out of pocket. He, therefore, proportionably raiſes the price of his goods. It may then be ſaid to be a conteſt between him and the perſon offering to buy, who ſhall loſe the duty. This muſt be decided by the nature of the commodities and the purchaſers demand for them. If they are mere luxuries, he is at liberty to do as he pleaſes, and if he buys, he does it voluntarily: But if they are abſolute neceſſaries, or conveniencies which uſe and cuſtom have made requiſite for the comfort of life, and which he is not permitted, by the power impoſing the duty, to get elſewhere, there the ſeller has a plain advantage, and the buyer muſt pay the duty. In fact, the ſeller is nothing leſs than the collector of the tax for the power that impoſed it. If theſe duties then are extended to neceſſaries and conveniencies of life in general, and enormouſly increaſed, the people muſt at length become indeed "moſt exquiſitely ſenſi-"ble of their ſlaviſh ſituation."

Their happineſs, therefore, intirely depends on the moderation of thoſe who have authority to impoſe the duties.

I ſhall now apply theſe obſervations to the late act of parliament. Certain duties are thereby impoſed on paper and glaſs, *&c.* imported into theſe colonies. By the laws of *Great-Britain* we are prohibited to get theſe articles from any other part of the world. We cannot at preſent, nor for many years to come, though we ſhould apply ourſelves to theſe manufactures with the utmoſt induſtry, make enough, ourſelves for our own uſe. That paper and glaſs are not only convenient, but abſolutely neceſſary for us, I imagine very few will contend. Some, perhaps, who think mankind grew wicked and luxurious as ſoon as they found out another way of communicating their ſentiments than by ſpeech, and another way of dwelling than in caves, may advance ſo whimſical an opinion. But I preſume no body will take the unneceſſary trouble of refuting them.

From theſe remarks I think it evident that we muſt uſe paper and glaſs, that what we uſe muſt be *Britiſh*, and that we muſt pay the duties impoſed, unleſs thoſe who ſell theſe articles are ſo generous as to make us preſents of the duties they pay, which is not to be expected.

Some perſons may think this act of no conſequence; becauſe the duties are ſo *ſmall*. A fatal error. That is the very circumſtance moſt alarming to me. For I am convinced that the authors of this law would never have obtained an act to raiſe ſo trifling a ſum, as it muſt do, had they not intended by *it* to eſtabliſh a *precedent* for future uſe. To conſole ourſelves with the *ſmallneſs* of the duties is to walk deliberately into the ſnare that is ſet for us, praiſing the *neatneſs* of the workmanſhip. Suppoſe the duties, impoſed by the late act, could be paid by theſe diſtreſſed colonies, with the utmoſt eaſe, and that the purpoſes, to which they are to be applied, were the moſt reaſonable and equitable that could be conceived, the contrary of which I hope to demonſtrate before theſe letters are concluded, yet even in ſuch a ſuppoſed caſe, theſe colonies ought to regard the act with abhorrence. For who are a free people? not thoſe over whom government is reaſonably and equitably exerciſed, but thoſe who live under a government, ſo *conſtitutionally checked* and *controuled*, that proper proviſion is made againſt its being otherwiſe exerciſed. The late act is founded on the deſtruction of this conſtitutional ſecurity.

If the parliament have a right to lay a duty of four ſhillings and eight-pence on a hundred weight of glaſs, or a ream of paper, they have a right to lay a duty of any other ſum on either. They may raiſe the duty as the author before quoted ſays has been done in ſome countries, till it "exceeds ſeven-"teen or eighteen times the value of the commodi-"ty." In ſhort, if they have a right to levy a tax of *one penny* upon us, they have a right to levy a *million* upon us. For where does their right ſtop? At any given number of pence, ſhillings, or pounds? To attempt to limit their right, after granting it to exiſt at all, is as contrary to reaſon, as granting it to exiſt at all is contrary to juſtice. If they have any right to tax us, then whether our own money ſhall continue in our own pockets, or not, depends no longer on *us*, but on *them*. "There is nothing "which we can call our own," or to uſe the words of Mr. *Locke*, "WHAT PROPERTY HAVE" WE "IN "THAT, WHICH ANOTHER MAY, BY RIGHT, TAKE "WHEN HE PLEASES, TO HIMSELF? *"

Theſe duties, which will inevitably be levied upon us, and which are now levying upon us, are *expreſsly* laid *for the ſole purpoſe of taking money*. This is the true definition of *taxes*. They are therefore *taxes*. This money is to be taken from *us*. *We* are

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* *Many remarkable inſtances might be produced of the extraordinary inattention with which bills of great importance, concerning theſe colonies have paſſed in parliament; which is owing, as it is ſuppoſed, to the bills being brought in by the perſons who have points to carry, ſo artfully framed, that it is not eaſy for the members in general, in the haſte of buſineſs, to diſcover their tendency.*

The following inſtances ſhew the truth of this remark. When Mr. *Grenville*, in the violence of reformation and innovation, formed the 4th *George III.* chap. 15th, for regulating the *American* trade, the word "*Ireland*" was dropt in the clauſe relating to our iron and lumber, ſo that we could ſend theſe articles to no other part of *Europe*, but to *Great-Britain*. This was ſo unreaſonable a reſtriction, and ſo contrary to the ſentiments of the legiſlature, for many years before, that it is ſurpriſing it ſhould not have been taken notice of in the Houſe. However the bill paſſed into a law. But when the matter was explained, this reſtriction was taken off in a ſubſequent act.

I cannot poſitively ſay, how long after the taking off this reſtriction, (as I have not the acts) but I think in leſs than eighteen months another act of parliament paſſed, in which the word "*Ireland*," was left out as it had been before. The matter being a ſecond time explained, was a ſecond time regulated.

Now if it be conſidered, that the omiſſion mentioned, ſtruck off with ONE word, ſo *very great a part of our trade*, it muſt appear remarkable; and equally ſo is the method by which rice became an enumerated commodity, and therefore could be carried to *Great-Britain* only.

"The enumeration was obtained, (ſays Mr. *Gee* *) by one *Cole*, a captain of a ſhip, employed by a company then trading to *Carolina*; for ſeveral ſhips going from *England* thither and purchaſing rice for *Portugal*, prevented the aforeſaid captain of a loading. Upon his coming home, he poſſeſſed one Mr. *Lowndes*, a member of parliament (*who was very frequently employed to prepare bills*) with an opinion, that carrying rice directly to *Portugal* was a prejudice to the trade of *England*, and PRIVATELY got a clauſe into an act to make it an enumerated commodity; by which means *he ſecured a freight to himſelf*. But the conſequence proved A VAST LOSS TO THE NATION."

I find that this clauſe, PRIVATELY got into an act," for the benefit of captain *Cole*, to the "VAST LOSS OF THE NATION," is foiſted into the 3d of *Anne*, chap. 5, intituled, "An act for granting to her Majeſty a further ſubſidy on "wines and merchandizes imported," with which it has no more connection than with 34th *Edw. I.* 34th and 35th of *Hen. VIII.* or the 25th of *Car. II.* which provide that no perſon ſhall be taxed but by himſelf or his *repreſentative*.

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* Gee on trade, p. 30.

† Tacitus's *An. b.* 13. *ſ.* 31.

therefore *taxed*. Those who [illegible] ...ized without their own consent, given by [illegible] ...nsel[illegible] ...ves, or their representatives, are *slaves* †. We are [illegible] ...e taxed without our own consent given by ourse[illegible] ...or our representatives. We are therefore—I [illegible] ...ak it with grief—I speak it with indignation—we a[illegible] ...e SLAVES.

"*Miserabile vulgus.*"

A miserable tribe.

A FARM[illegible] ...ER.

† This is the opinion of Mr. *Pitt*, in his speech on the *Stamp-Act*.

"It is my opinion, that this kingdom has no right to "lay A TAX upon the colonies.——The *Americans* are the "SONS not the BASTARDS of *England*.——The distinction "between *legislation* and *taxation* is essentially necessary to "liberty.——The COMMONS of *America*, represented in "their several assemblies, have ever been in possession of this "their constitutional right of GIVING AND GRANTING "THEIR OWN MONEY. They would have been *SLAVES* "if they had not enjoyed it. The idea of a *virtual repre-* "*sentation* of *America*, in this house is the most contemptible "idea that ever entered into the head of man. It does not "deserve a serious refutation."

That great and excellent man, Lord *Cambden*, maintains the same opinion. His speech, in the house of peers, on the declaratory bill of the sovereignty of *Great-Britain* over the colonies, has lately appeared in our papers ‡. The following extracts so perfectly agree with and confirm the sentiments avowed in these letters, that it is hoped the inserting them in this note will be excused.

"As the affair is of the *utmost importance*, and in its conse- "quences may involve the *fate of kingdoms*, I took the strictest "review of my arguments: I re-examined all my authori- "ties; fully determined, if I found myself mistaken, pub- "licly to own my mistake, and give up my opinion: But "my searches have more and more convinced me, that the "*British Parliament* have *NO RIGHT TO TAX* the *Ameri-* "*cans*.—Nor is the doctrine new; it is as old as the consti- "tution; it grew up with it, indeed it is its support. TAX- "ATION and REPRESENTATION are inseparably united. "*GOD* hath joined them: No *British* parliament can sepa- "rate them; to endeavour to do it is to stab our vitals.

"My position is this—I repeat it—I will maintain it to my "last hour,—TAXATION and REPRESENTATION are in- "separable.—This position is founded on the laws of nature; "it is more, it is itself AN ETERNAL LAW OF NATURE; "for whatever is a man's own is absolutely his own; NO "MAN HATH A RIGHT TO TAKE IT FROM HIM WITH- "OUT HIS CONSENT, either expressed by himself or re- "presentative; whoever attempts to do it, attempts an in- "jury; WHOEVER DOES IT, *COMMITS A ROBBERY*; "HE THROWS DOWN THE DISTINCTION BETWEEN "LIBERTY AND SLAVERY;"—There is not a *blade of* "*grass*, in the most obscure corner of the kingdom, which "is not, which was not, *represented* since the constitution be- "gan: There is not a *blade of grass*, which, when taxed, "*was not taxed by the consent of the proprietor*," "forefathers "of the *Americans* did not leave their native country, and "subject themselves to every danger and distress, TO BE "REDUCED TO THE STATE OF SLAVERY. They did "not give up their rights; they looked for protection, *and* "*not for CHAINS*, from their mother country. By her they "expected to be defended in the possession of their property; "and not to be deprived of it: For should the present power "continue, THERE IS NOTHING WHICH THEY CAN "CALL THEIR OWN, or to use the words of Mr. *Locke*, "WHAT PROPERTY HAVE THEY IN THAT, WHICH "ANOTHER MAY, BY RIGHT, TAKE, WHEN HE "PLEASES, TO HIMSELF."

It is impossible to read this speech and Mr. *Pitt's*, and not be charmed with the generous zeal for the rights of mankind, that glows in every sentence. These great and good men, animated by the subject they speak upon, seem to rise above all the former glorious exertions of their abilities. A foreigner might be tempted to think they are *Americans*, asserting with all the ardour of patriotism, and all the anxiety of apprehension, the cause of their native land, and not *Britons* striving to stop their mistaken countrymen from oppressing others. Their reasoning is not only just; it is "vehement," as Mr. *Hume* says of the eloquence of *Demosthenes*. "'Tis "disdain, anger, boldness, freedom, involved in a continual "stream of argument." HUME's Essay on Eloquence.

‡ *See New-York Journal, No.* 1304.

On Thursday last arrived the Earl of Halifax Packet, Capt. Jefferies, in 7 Weeks and 4 Days from Falmouth, which he left the 22d of November.——Captain Oaks, in the Harriot, sailed twice from Falmouth with the October Mail, and was obliged by contrary Winds and bad Weather to put back, but on the 17th of November sail'd again the 3d Time, and may be hourly expected. The Papers by Capt. Jefferies contain very little News of Consequence, and hardly any Thing relating to America.—— As we have not Room in this Supplement for many Articles at large, we shall just mention some of the most remarkable Particulars, viz.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 1.

IT is believed, that the Porte will shortly find some specious pretences for declaring against the Russians, at least it seems to declare that such is its design, by the large transports of all sorts of provisions which it is sending down the Black Sea.

Paris, Oct. 9. A letter from Brest brings, that a merchant ship has been freighted there on the King's account, in order to carry over to Guadaloupe 500 men of the regiment of Vermandois. The same letter informs, that the Inconstance Frigate is arrived in that port with eighty Acadians from the Isles of S. Peter and Miquelon, whom the ministry had given orders for bringing over to France, on account of the great distress they were reduced to by the English, who practised all manner of tricks towards them in respect to the cod fishery.

Warsaw, Oct. 3. The King has declared the Abbe Prince de Radzivill, Great Referendary of the Crown, which seems to make great a impression on the mind of the Prince Marshal of the General Confederacy.

Lisbon, Sept. 15. Though the Court keeps secret the dispatches it receives from Rio-Janeiro, many people nevertheless are of opinion, that the Jesuits have possessed themselves of the gold mines belonging to the Crown in Paraguay. A re-inforcement of six thousand men has been already sent there at two different times, and another three thousand five hundred has orders to follow in a fortnight.

LONDON,

Oct. 12. A great fall of snow at Birmingham, with great floods; At Llangallen in Wales, Sheffield, Warrington, Stockport, Leeds, Manchester, Stratford, &c. the greatest floods [illegible] ...damage done, also at Cork, Kilkenny, &c.——Numbers of Jesuits arrive at Rome from Corsica, and are secularized.—The Rt. Hon. James Stewart M'Kinzie, to be Earl of Leicester.—Weavers in Spittal-fields, riotous for want of wages to support them.—Distilling of wheat, wheat-flour, and bran, prohibited, on account of the high price.

Oct. 19. A report prevails at the Court End of the town, that the Right Hon. Mr. Conway will resign his post of Secretary of State in favour of his brother, the Right Hon. the Earl of Hertford, who is to be succeeded as Lord Chamberlain by his Grace the Duke of Ancaster.

An evening Paper of Saturday says, "It is rumoured that three English men of war are taken by the French on the coast of Africa. Other reports say, off Nova Scotia."

Oct. 23. We hear General Lyman, who is said to be going to the Ohio, is so much respected by the Provincials who served under his command during the last war, that 5000 of them are waiting ready to attend him to that country.

Nov. 13. A true state of the number and quality of the Manufactures at present carrying on in all the British Colonies, we are informed, is now preparing to be laid before an August Assembly.

Oct. 14. By letters from Portugal we are told, that the Count D'Oeyras increases every day in his hatred of the English, and it is thought we shall get no good of him without proceeding to extremities.

By letters of the 3d instant from Lisbon, by yesterday's mail, there is advice, that the Portuguese had dispossessed the Spaniards of Rio Grande on the 1st of June last, and that several of the latter had been slain.

Extract of a letter from an officer, dated Camp Rajamundry, (in the East-Indies) December 26.

"The first of September last, we marched a strong detachment from Ellour to Cadlour, where a party watched the motions of a large army of horse, that threatened destruction to our frontiers. The scene is quite changed, the affair being accommodated. A long campaign, and a different service, opening a pleasing prospect to us all."

It is reported, that a considerable augmentation is intended soon to be made in our marine forces.

Oct. 26. Died at his house in Piccadilly, Lieut. Gen. Henry Pulteney, worth a million sterling.—He has left to William Pulteney, Esq; (late Johnson) £. 9000 per annum, and another estate of £. 12,000 per annum to him and his heirs by his present wife, and in default of issue, to the Earl of Darlington, to whom he has also left £. 150,000.

Oct. 27. Capt. John Small, of the 21st regiment of foot, is appointed to be major of Brigade, to the forces in North-America, vice —— Moncrisse, who resigns.

18th reg. foot, Capt. Benjamin Johnson, from half-pay, to be Captain, vice Hugh Antrobus, deceased.

Oct. 29. Letters from Bath mention, that the Earl of Chatham is quite recovered of his long and painful illness.

Letters from Poland say, that a strong report prevailed at the departure of the post, that a considerable corps of Ottoman troops had taken post near Choczin, a frontier place of their country, opposite Kaminieck.

Oct. 15. The Earl of Bute lies dangerously ill, attended by Sir William Duncan.

Extract of a letter from Berlin, dated Oct. 6.

"The day before yesterday the marriage of his Serene Highness William V. Prince of Orange and Nassau, Stadtholder of the united provinces, with her Royal Highness the Princess Frederica-Sophia-Wilhelmina of Prussia, was solemnized at the palace of this city. The nuptial benediction was administered by Mr. Sach, the minister of the Court, and succeeded by a discharge of the artillery. There was afterwards a splendid supper served up in gold plate. The Prince Stadtholder wore the enfigns of the order of the black eagle, which the King had conferred upon him the evening before. It is said the new married couple will set out soon for Holland."

Nov. 5. Yesterday her Grace the Dutchess of Northumberland attended at St. James's to receive the Nobility, &c. who came to pay their compliments on the safe delivery of the Queen: They were entertained with cake and caudle, as usual; which ceremony will be continued till Sunday se'nnight.

A court of common council is to be held at Guildhall on Friday next, to consider of an address of congratulation to his Majesty, on the safe delivery of the Queen, and the birth of a Prince.

Nov. 17. A letter from Dantzick of the 20th ult. says, "The Russian troops surround Warsaw, and suffer no person to leave that place but those whom Prince Repnin permits; so that the Polish nation, represented by its Deputies at the Dyet, is in prison in its own capital."

NEW-YORK, *January* 16.

The following Particulars are extracted from the Journal of the General Assembly of this Colony, during their present Session.

ON the 12th of December, the House having appointed Abraham Lott, Esq; Treasurer of this Colony, in the Room of Abraham De Peyster, Esq; deceased, a Warrant by their Order for that Purpose was issued by the Speaker in the following Words:

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House of General Assembly of His Majesty's Colony of New-York.

To ABRAHAM LOTT, Esquire, Treasurer of the Colony of New-York; *Greeting*:

THIS House being well assured of your Integrity, Prudence, and Ability; And reposing special Trust and Confidence in You; Have Nominated, Constituted, *and* Appointed, *And by* These Presents, Do Nominate, Constitute *and* Appoint *you to be* Treasurer *of* this Colony of New-York, *in the Place and Stead of* Abraham De Peyster, *Esq; late Treasurer of this Colony: To receive, and pay all Monies arising, due, and payable unto, or by the Treasurer of this Colony, by virtue of all, or any the Acts, of the Governor, Council, and General Assembly of this Colony, now in Force, or hereafter to be made in Force, according to the Tenor of the said Acts: And to do, perform, and execute, the said Office of* Treasurer of this Colony, *as fully, to all Intents, Constructions, and Purposes whatsoever, as any former* Treasurer *of this* Colony, did, or might legally do, or have done.

By Order of the General Assembly,

Assembly Chamber, City of New-York, 12th December, 1767. } W. NICOLL, *Speaker.*

And Mr. Edmund Seaman, was appointed Clerk of the House, in the Room of Mr. Lott.

Die Lunæ, 3 ho. P. M. the 14th of December, 1767.

Mr. Thomas, reported, That Mr. Bruyn and himself did, on Saturday last (pursuant to Order) wait on His Excellency the Governor, and acquainted him, That this House had appointed Abraham Lott, Esq; to be Treasurer of this Colony; and that His Excellency said he was well pleased with the Choice.

Die Lunæ, 9 ho. A. M. the 21st December, 1767.

A message from the Council by the Hon. Henry Cruger, Esq; acquainting this House, that the Council have passed the Bill, entitled, An Act for making a further Provision of Fifteen Hundred Pounds, for furnishing His Majesty's Troops quartered in this Colony, with Necessaries; without any Amendment.

The same Day his Excellency the Governor, gave his Assent to a Bill entitled, *An Act for making a further Provision of* Fifteen Hundred Pounds, *for furnishing His Majesty's Troops quartered in this Colony with Necessaries.* And on the 23d, His Excellency also gave his Assent to Eleven ACTS passed this Session; the Titles whereof are as follows, viz.

An ACT further to continue an Act, entitled, An Act for granting to his Majesty the several Duties and Impositions on Goods, Wares and Merchandizes imported into this Colony, therein mentioned.

An ACT to revive an Act, entitled, An Act, for laying an Excise on all strong Liquors retailed in this Colony.

An ACT to declare the Extension of several Acts of Parliament made since the Establishment of a Legislation in this Colony, and not declared in the said Acts to extend to the Plantations.

An ACT further to continue an Act, entitled, An Act, for regulating the Militia of the Colony of New-York.

An ACT to continue an Act, entitled, An Act, to lay a Duty of Tonnage on Vessels, for defraying the Expence of the Light-House on Sandy-Hook.

An ACT to continue an Act, entitled, An Act, for making Process in Courts of Equity, effectual against Mortgagers who abscond and cannot be served therewith, or who refuse to appear.

An ACT to continue an Act, entitled, An Act, to regulate the Pilots and establish their Pilotage, between Sandy-Hook and the Port of New-York, and other purposes therein-mentioned.

An ACT further to continue an Act, entitled, An Act, to prevent Frauds in the Sale of damaged Goods imported into this Colony.

An ACT to continue an Act, entitled, An Act, to revive an Act, entitled, An Act to prevent the bringing and spreading infectious Distempers in this Colony, with an addition thereto.

An ACT for raising the Sum of Fifty Pounds, for and towards the finishing of a Bridge over the Roundout Creek or River, at or near Rosendal, in the County of Ulster.

And, An ACT further to continue an Act, entitled, An Act for the more equal Taxation of Estates in the City of Albany.

Which Acts were afterwards published in the usual Manner.

Letters by the packet acquaint us that there are three new Governments to be established on this Continent, viz. Detroit, Ohio, and the Illinois; that the Ministry stood firm, but that our friend Mr. Grenville, was very diligent in procuring all the Interest possible against the Colonies.

Captain Kipp, from this Port for Pensacola, is cast-away on West-Florida.

Minutes of the Society for promoting Arts, &c. omitted in our last for want of Room.

A Letter concerning the Steel Manufactory, was referred to a Committee.

WE have the Satisfaction to assure the Public, That the Linen Manufactory makes considerable Progress among us, which promises to be a great Saving to the Colony;—there is now no Want of Flax,—Spinners and Weavers, and all benevolent Persons that are desirous of promoting it, and employing our Poor, can readily have their Work done on reasonable Terms.

On Monday the 4th January, at a stated Meeting the Society received sundry Certificates and Claims for Premiums for last Year, when these and all other Claimants were referred to a Committee, appointed to meet at Bolton and Sigel's, on Monday the 18th Instant, at 6 in the Evening.

The Proposals concerning the Linen Branch, from sundry Persons, were left to future Consideration

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ARRIVALS FROM

Boston. The Boscawen, Jacobson, at Portsmouth; and Fanny, Mayne, in the Thames; Bristol Packet, Ilfracombe; Amazon, Smith, Dover.

New-York. The Hunter, Hunter, Thames; Bristol Packet, Brooks, Hull; Conway, Cambel, Lisbon; Judith, Davis, Deal, bound to New-York: Grace, Chambers, Bristol; Minerva, Tillet, Deal; and——Packet, Bunster, Falmouth.

Maryland. Brilliant, Maynard, Portsmouth; Louisa, Richardson, Deal; Charming Sally, Rowe, Dover; Samuel, Buchanan, Thomas; and Oxford, M'Lean, at Clyde; Ledgely, Cecil, Bristol.

Marblehead. St. Thomas, St. Barbe, Bilboa.

Philadelphia. The Nancy, Winslow, Liverpool; and the Britannia, Montgomery, at Glasgow.

South-Carolina. The Adventure, Bayley; Carolina, White, Deal; Jane, Smith, Thames; and the Lloyd, Pocock, at Bristol; Rose Island, Brown, Deal.

Quebec. The Carlton, Kirkwood; Conqueror, Hawkins, at Dover; Fortune, Crofer, Thomas; Indian Queen, Coxon, at Ramsgate, and the Charming Sally, Miller, at Lisbon.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, New-York, Inward Entries.

Dickson. from Honduras. Mackie, Nevis. Harrison, N. Carolina. Griffiths, Pensacola.

Outwards—Miller, for Guinea. Wallace, Belfast and Liverpool. Chadwick, Teneriffe, Tingly, Bristol. Troup, Dublin. Langworthy, Rhode-Island. Willoughby, Cork. Dains, Dominica.

Outwards.—Russel, to Newry. Hall, Virginia. Lawton, R. Island. Boardman, and Taylor, North-Carolina. Baird, Jamaica. Bryson, Pensacola. Lounder; Shand; and Rose, St. Croix. Rider, Lisbon. Willson, Belfast.